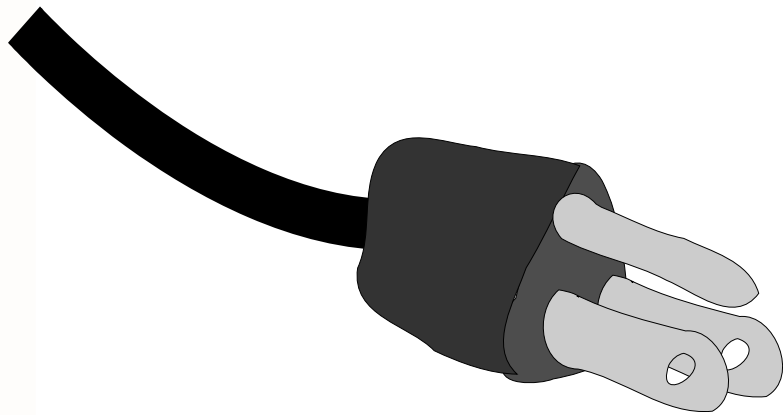
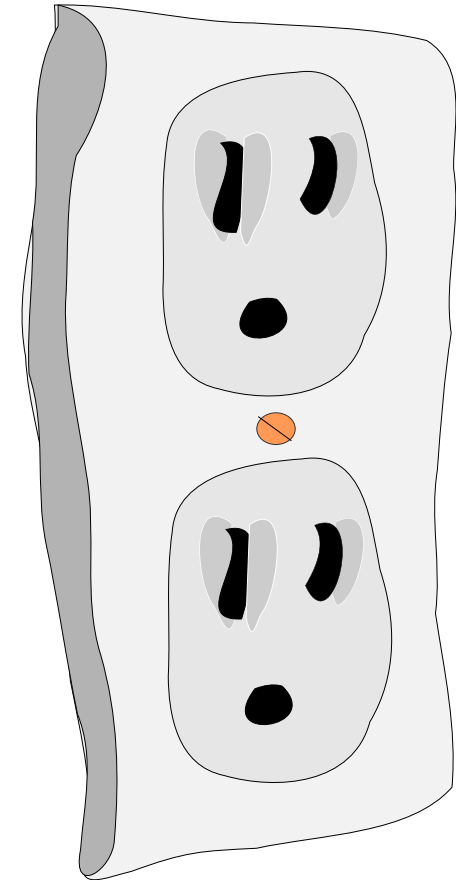




- **Adapter Pattern**

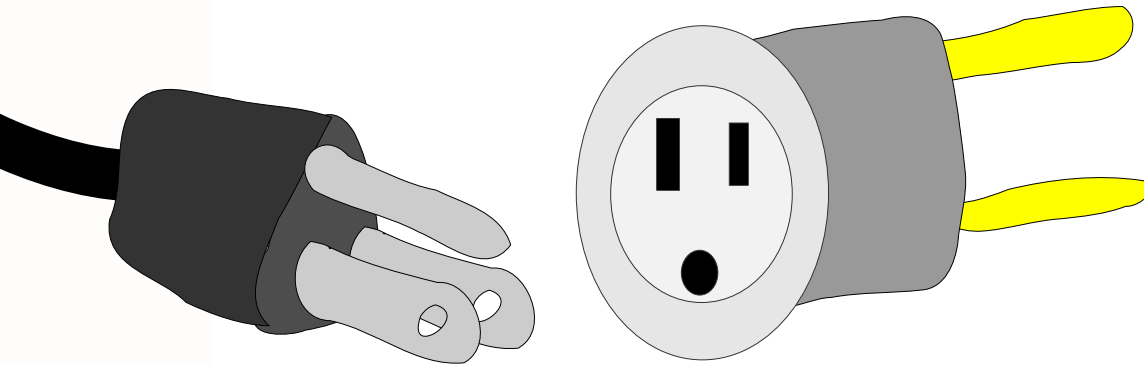
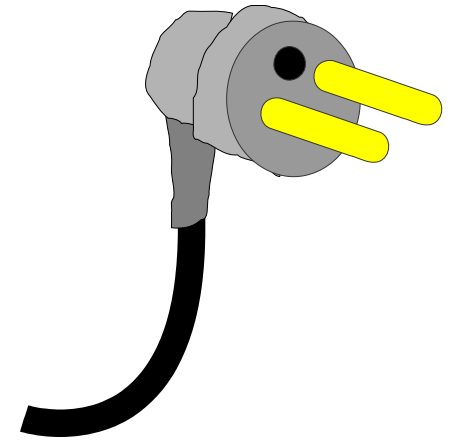


*plug from US laptop
expects a certain
interface for power*

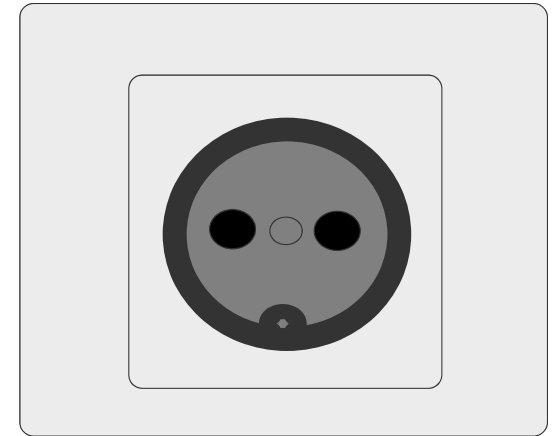


*US wall outlet
exposes an interface
for getting power*

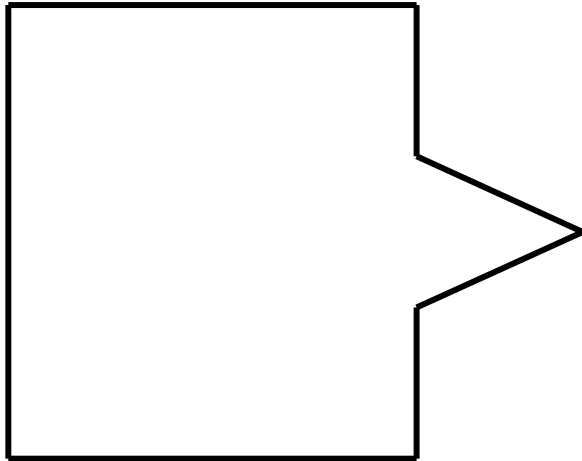
*adapter converts the
German interface into
a US interface*



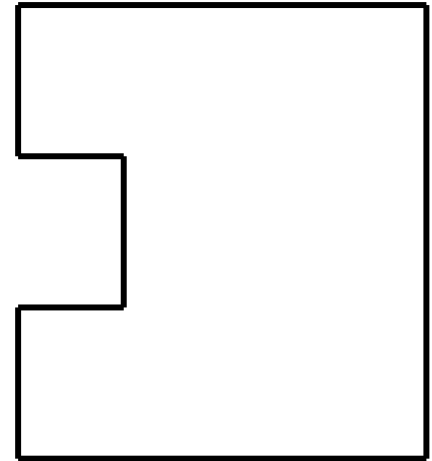
*plug from US laptop
expects a certain
interface for power*



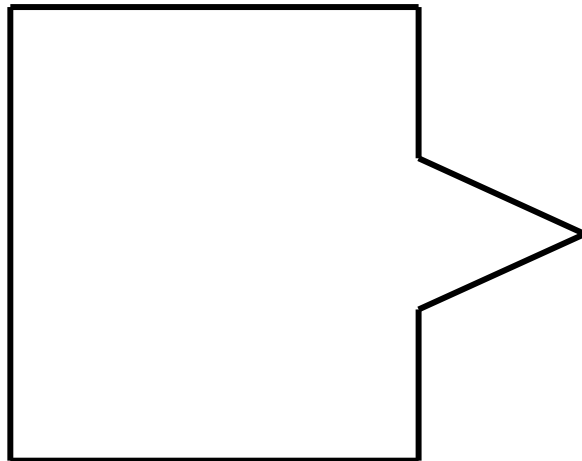
*German wall outlet
exposes an interface
for getting power*



*your system
expects a certain
interface*

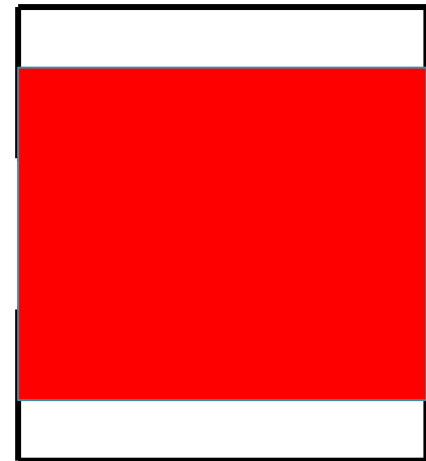


*vendor class
provides a
certain interface*

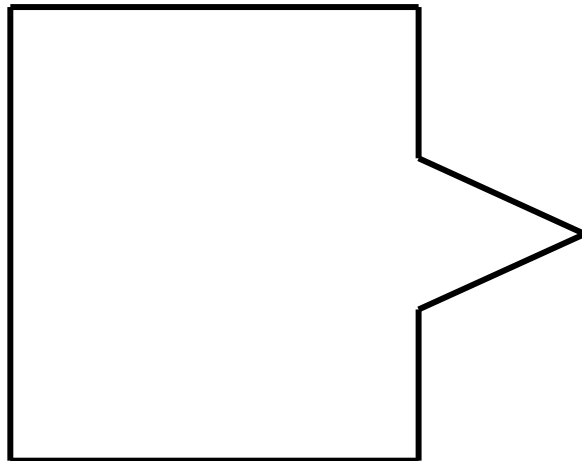


*your system
expects a certain
interface*

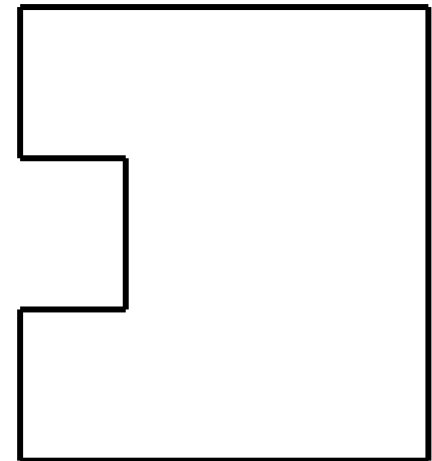
*change the
vendor's code?*



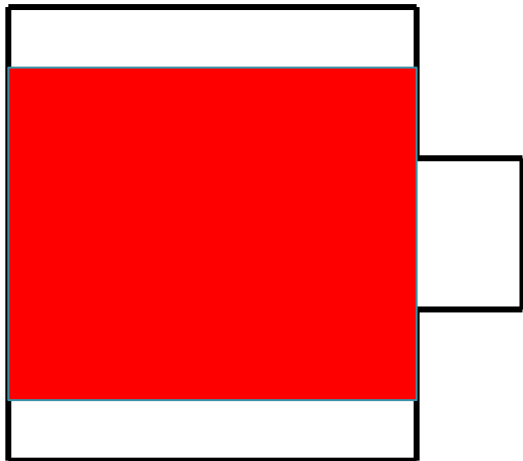
*should not
change the
vendor's code*



*your system
expects a certain
interface*

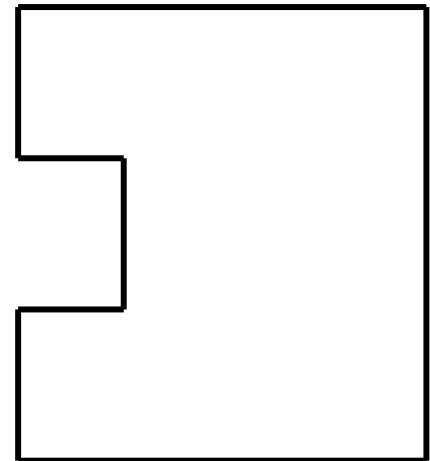


*vendor class
provides a
certain interface*



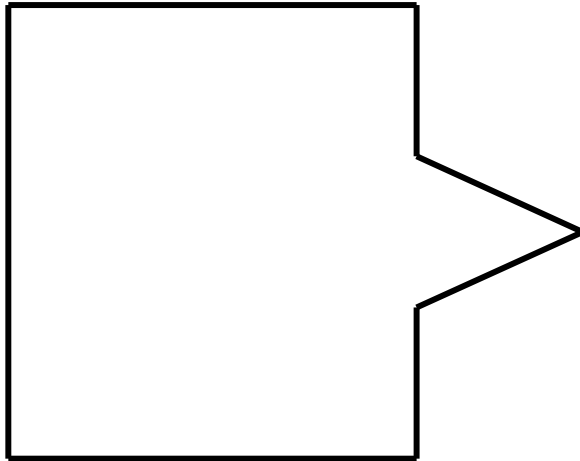
*change
your code?*

*you do not want
to change your
code either*

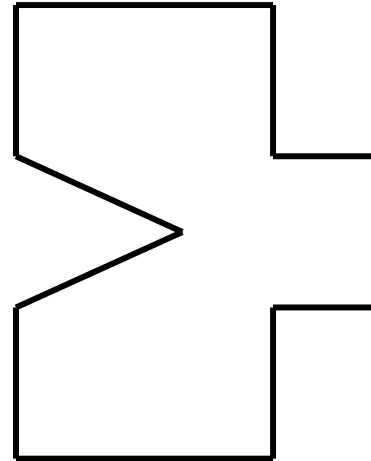


*vendor class
provides a
certain interface*

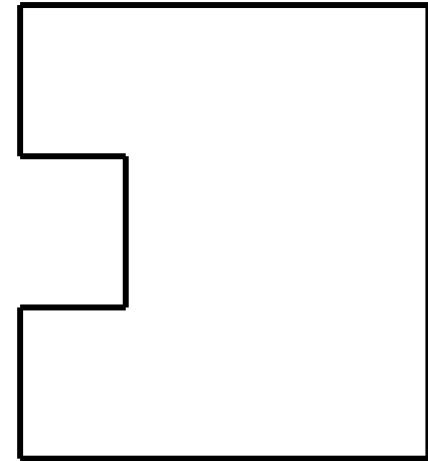
*adapter implements
the interface your
system expects*



*your system
(no change)*



*adapter converts
requests from
your system to
use the vendor class*



*vendor class
(no change)*



Adapter Pattern

Design intent:

“convert the interface of a class into another interface that clients expect”

“lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces”

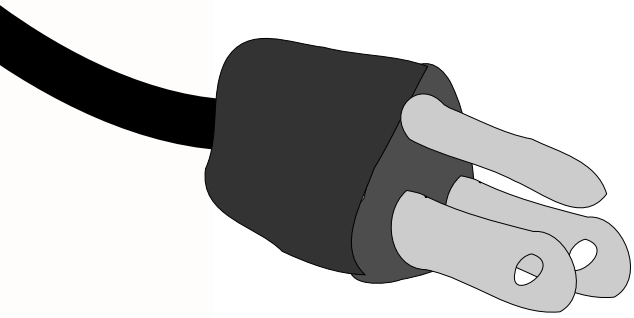
also known as a wrapper



Motivation

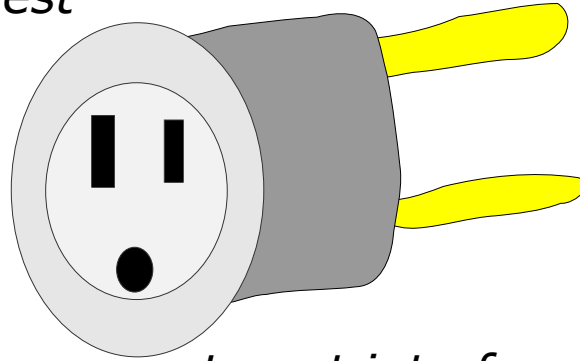
Use:

adapting existing third-party components to suit your conventions or interfaces



*Client
already programmed
against a
target interface*

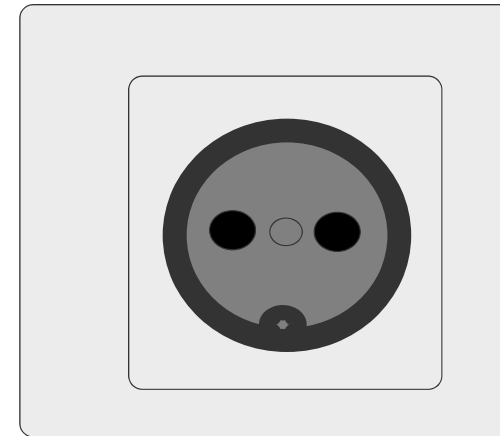
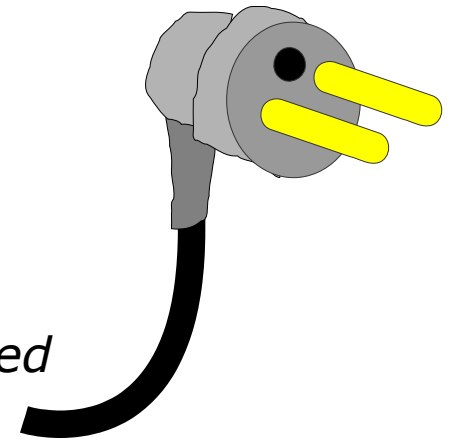
request



target interface

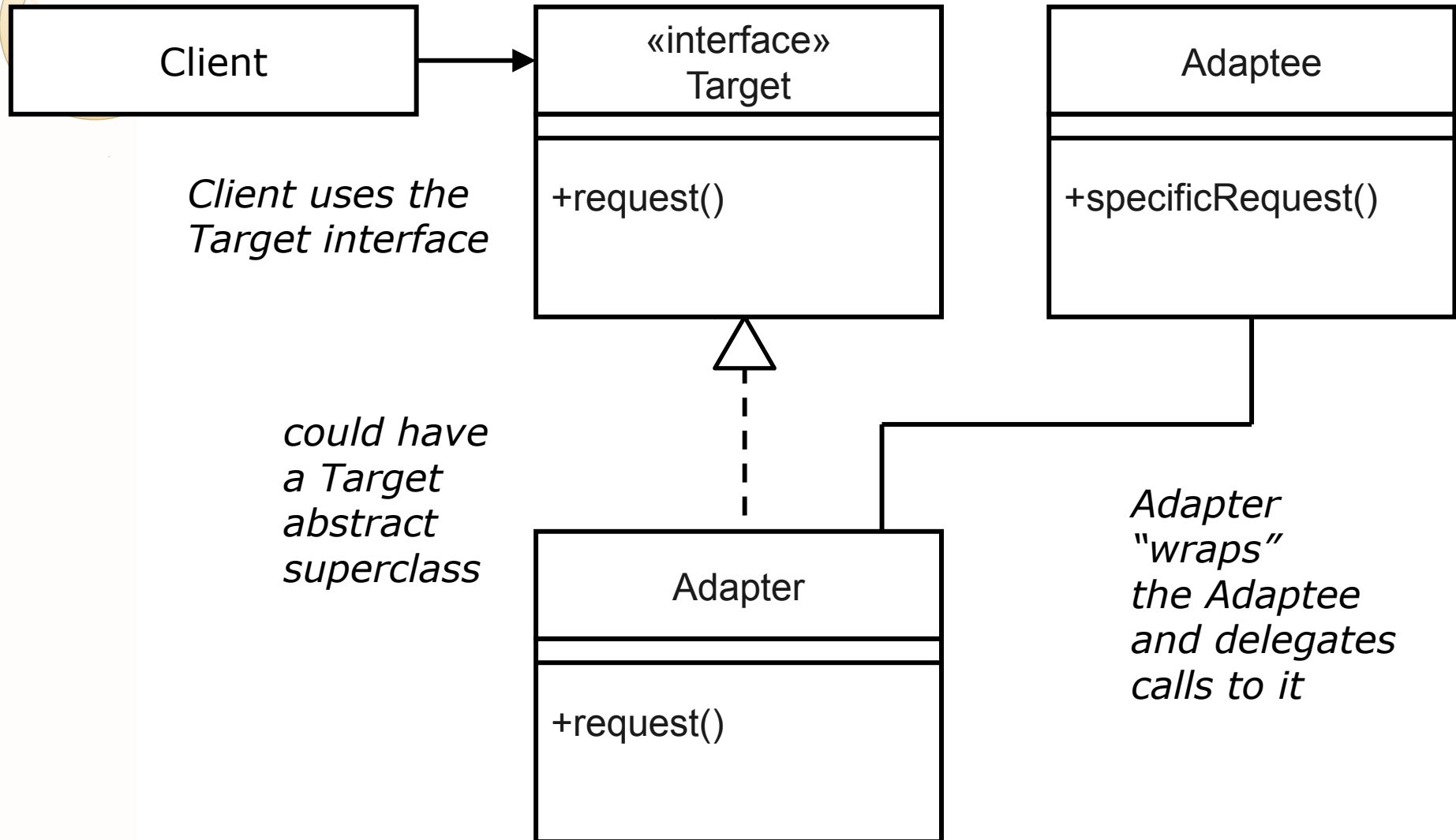
*Adapter
implements the
target interface*


*translated
request*



Adaptee

Object Adapter Structure






```
// target interface
public interface Duck {
    public void fly();
    public void quack();
}
```

```
// adaptee
public class Turkey {
    public void fly() { ... }
    public void gobble() { ... }
}
```

```
// turkeys fly 1/5 the
// distance of a duck
```

```
// adapter
public class TurkeyAdapter ... {
    ...

    public TurkeyAdapter( ... ) {
        ...
    }
    public void fly() {
        ...
    }
    public void quack() {
        ...
    }
}
```



```
// target interface
public interface Duck {
    public void fly();
    public void quack();
}
```

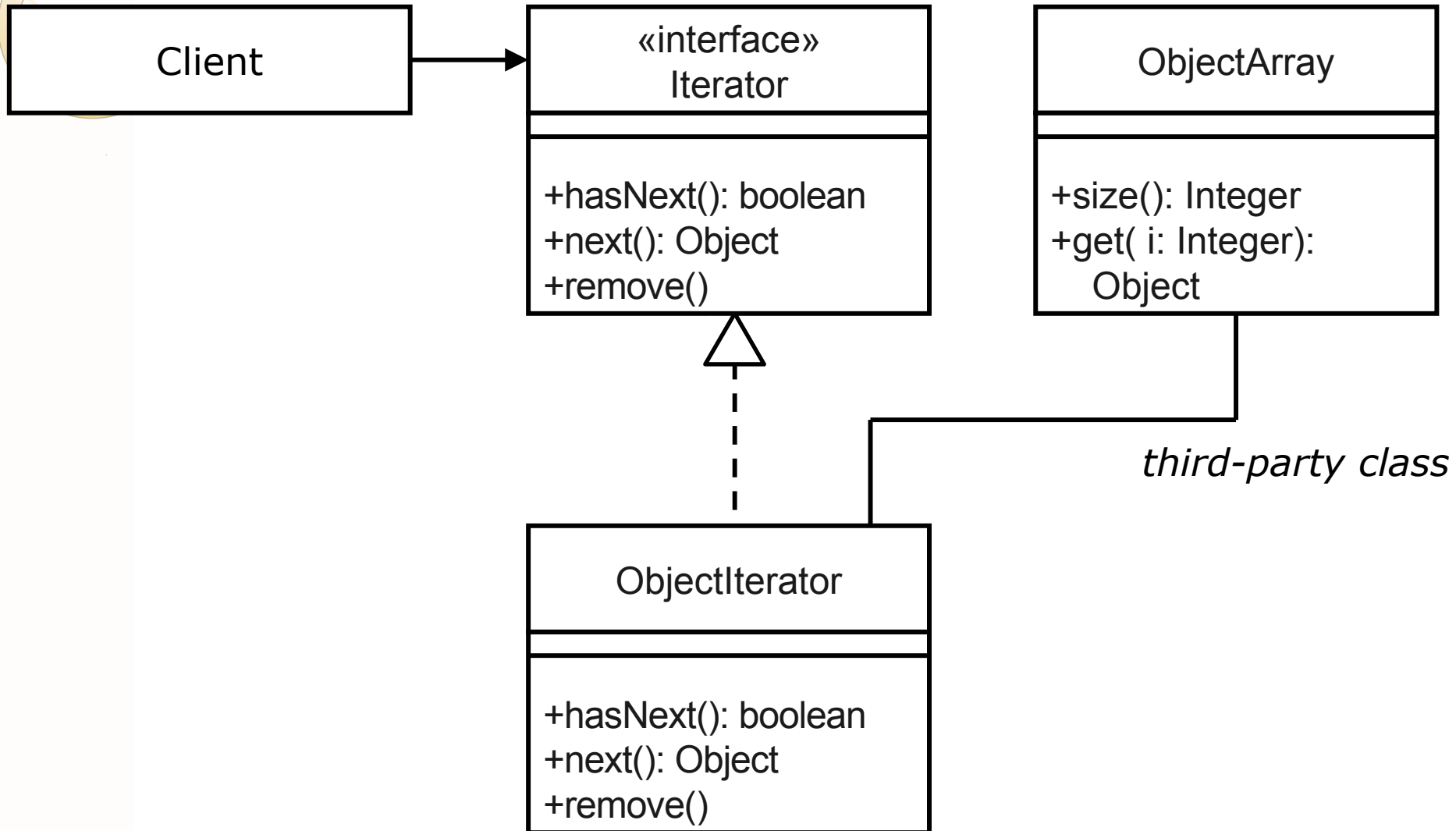
```
// adaptee
public class Turkey {
    public void fly() { ... }
    public void gobble() { ... }
}
```

```
// turkeys fly 1/5 the
// distance of a duck
```

```
// adapter
public class TurkeyAdapter implements Duck {
    Turkey turkey;

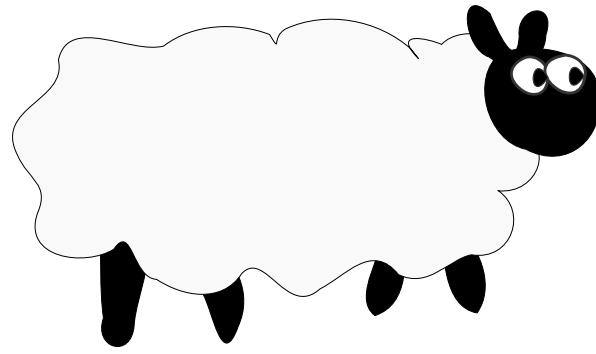
    public TurkeyAdapter( Turkey turkey ) {
        this.turkey = turkey;
    }
    public void fly() {
        for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) turkey.fly();
    }
    public void quack() {
        turkey.gobble();
    }
}
```

Object Adapter Example

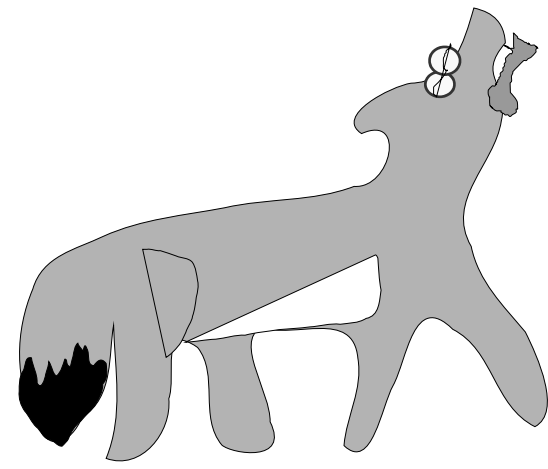




shepherd

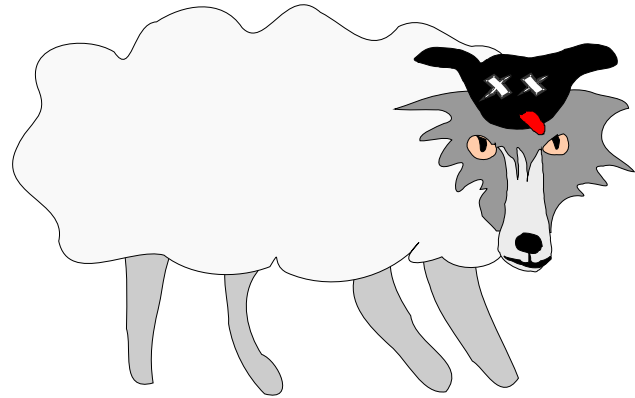


“sheeplike”



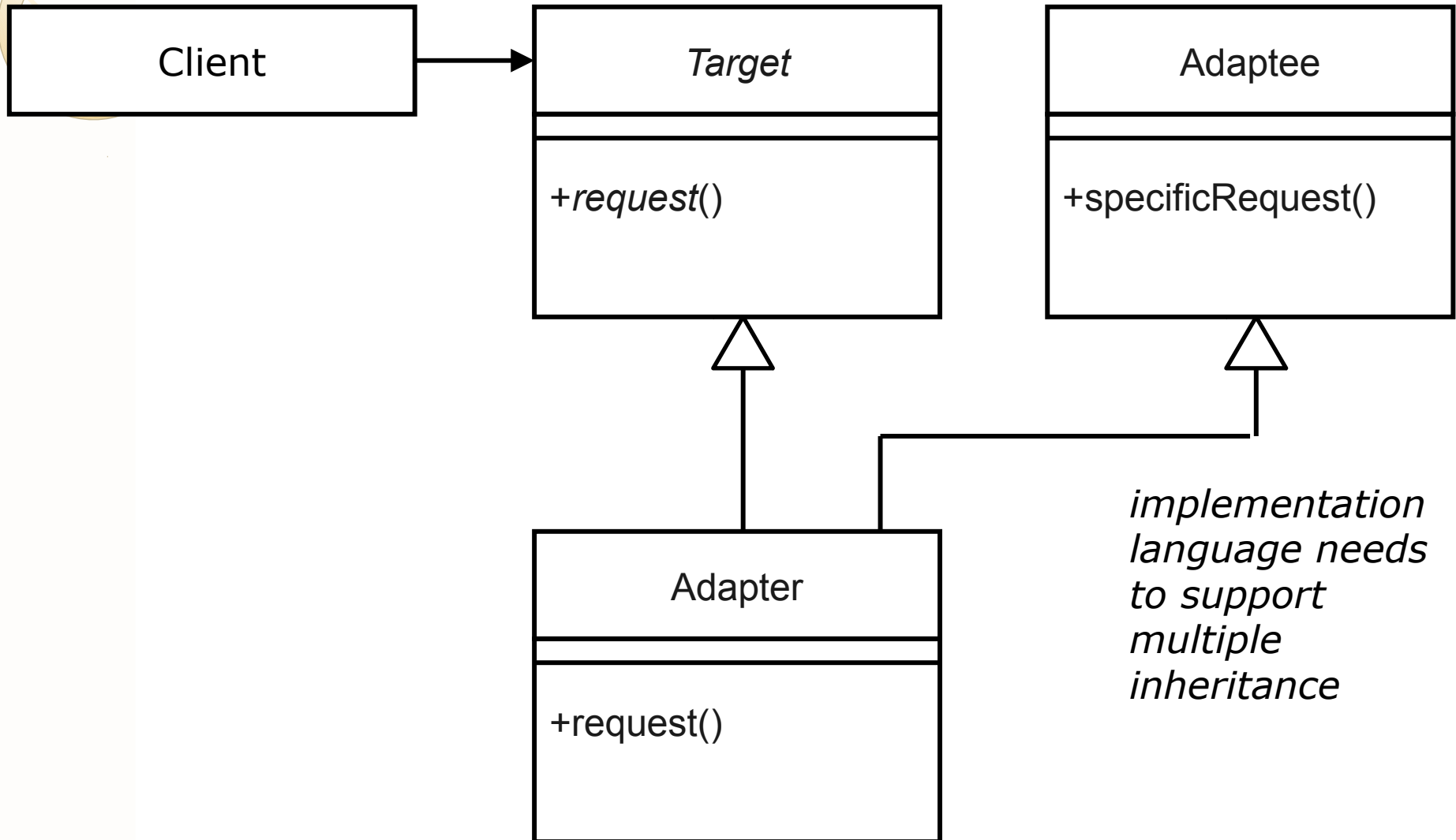
wolf

*how does
the
shepherd
tend a
wolf?*



Wolf in sheep's clothing

Class Adapter Structure





Consequences

Object adapter:
more flexible since
a single Adapter
could adapt many
Adaptees

Class adapter:
related to Adaptee
via implementation
inheritance

can override
Adaptee

less delegation



Question

True or false?

Adapting a large interface takes a lot of work.

Adapters only adapt a single class.